grave international problems will no end with the European war. Some of them are likely to be intensified.

But whether the period right after the war is or is not productiove of grave results. Europe will still be armed, and the memory of certain disagreements with this nation may be counted upon to rankle. We must

arm and stay armed in a degree that will insure our capability of defending ourselves.

Would Bar Us.
(State-Gazette, Point Pleasant.)
In the Kanawha county Republican convention at Charleston Saturday, there was a regular riot. City officials, county officials, toughs and

politicians joined in a general mixup. As a consequence, two conventions were held at the same time in the

same room. The Kanawha brand of politics does not look good to us. And it is the same story every campaign.

Kanawha county should be barred from representation in conventions until its citizens learn to conduct

A Little Child.

A Little Child.

(Preston Republican.)

We know of a little child in this town who exhibits every symptom of an intense longing for a friendly word when you meet him in the street. We have met him—we have geen—we know. Give it to him. But in order that you may not overlook this particular child we have in

this particular child we have in mind, and for their own sakes as well we would like to see you give

a friendly word and a cheerful pat

you like the dog that fears a kick

Even the regard of a child has its

SANCTUM

VA UDEVILLE

Frost-Davis says he suffers be

ause he has the heart of a woman.

Snow-That's tough.-Life.

to every one of them you meet, stead of allowing them to slide

themselves in an orderly manner,

THESUNDAY TELEGRAM

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MAY 7, 1916.

Morning Motto. THE MOST trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded; the sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or at nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, he sends for his money the next day, demands it before he can receive it in a lump.—Benjamin Franklin-

Fewer Train Fatalities.

were tewer fatalities to railroad trainmen and engineers in 1915 than in any other year since the Inter-state Commore Commission began to compile its accident statistics in 1890, although the number of such employes has more than doubled in that time," says the Railway Age Gazette, of Chicago, out recently. That newspaper compares the accident bulletin recently issued by the commission with the record for the last twenty-five years, showing the steady decrease in the hazard of the work of the train employes now demanding a wage increase of \$100,000,000 a year.

"The argument that railway train service employes are engaged in especially hazardous occupation," it says, "has been effectively used in securing advances in their wages in the past and is included in many of the statements published in their behalf while the hazard has been steadily decreasing for several years, methods involved. the subject loses its force in an argument for still higher wages.

'In 1915, when there were approximately 300,000 train employes on the railroads of the United States, the number killed was 834, or about one to every 340 train employes. In 1890, when the e were only 153,000 train employes, the number killed was 1459, or one to every 105 in service."

Potato Planting.

"Do not put barnyard manure, lime or woodashes on the potate ground." This is American experience, with an average tate ground." This is American experience, with an average production of 150 bushels to the acre. "Lime potato ground moderately and use woodashes, if available." This is a German experience with an average production of 350 bushels to the acre. What is the meaning of this contradiction? It means only that scab infected seed develops scab faster than potato in a sweet soil, although the healthy potato in a soil only grows generously when

Why is this true? Because the potato is a heavy potash feeder. Potato fertilizers contain ten per cent potash. You cannot get such this year, and you are therefore, compelled to get the potash from the soil hoard. This is only possible with lime. The American farmer is, therefore, "between the devil and the deep blue sea," and he must steer a middle course. Lime moderately and be sure to kill all scab and "little potato fungus" on the seed.

For this purpose, mix one pint of formalin from the drug

store with thirty gallons of water. Hang the seed potatoes in a sack in the barrel for two hours. Then spread on a clean floor washed with the same solution, to dry before cutting. Where "stem rot" is feared, as well as scab, dissolve two ounces of corrosive sublimate in two gallons of hot water. When dissolved, pour into twelve gallons of water in a barrel and hang a sack of putatoes in for one and one-half hours. Dry on a clean floor, wiped with the same solution before cutting, and do not forget you are handling poison and must wash your hands after using the liquid and cutting the potatoes.

If potatoes are planted in a rotation and do not follow the the hravy potash need.

Gascara Bark.

Siuslaw national forest in Oregon, during the latter half of last yard, gardens and vineyards, fields and forests, offer numberless gasoline prices are gingling on the year, according to the government's foresters. A steady demand for this bark for medicinal purposes, both in the United States and in Europe, is reported to exist. Before the war most of the exported product went to England and Germany.

The cascara bark industry began, it is asserted, in California about 1865, and for many years California led in the production : f bark, exporting as much as 50,000 pounds in a single year. Now western Oregon and to a lesser degree western Washington are the chief sources of supply. The forest experts say that the destructive methods usually practiced in obtaining the bark have resulted in almost exterminating the cascara tree on privately owned land, leaving the national forests, as the last available source of supply.

The tree from which cascara bark is obtained is variously known as cascara, chittim and bearberry. It is said that bears are very fond of the black, berry-like fruit which the tree produces ard sometimes scratch the bark badly in climbing the trees to secure it. The bear-scratched trees are so difficult to peel that they are frequently left by the bark gatherers, thus providing a few seed trees to help perpetuate the species.

Most of the cascara bark is peeled by settlers and small ranchers in the regions where it grows. The peeling season opens in April and closes when the bark begins to tighten in August. Bark obtained on the national forests is cut under methods that provide for a future supply. Stumps six inches high are left with the bark undisturbed. These sprout readily and produce new trees. The bark is taken off the tree in as long strips as possible, spread on canvas or other material to keep it off the ground, and dried in the sun. In some localities it is no unusual sight to see the ranchers' fences and smaller buildings covered

with the drying bark. It is said that peeling and selling cascara bark have furnished many a poor homesteader with the grub stake necessary to keep him going while he was getting land cleared and ready for cultivation. Fifteen years ago the bark was still plentiful and worth ten to twenty cents a pound, which meant a good profit for the bark gatherer. For the last seven years the price has been from three and one-half to six cents per pound at Portland, so the only engage in it when nothing better is in sight,

Co-operating for Home and School Garden.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., has organized a plan for introducing fessional daily work to attend to his garden and flower beds, is school and home gardens that is considered one of the best yet defortunate indeed. This gives him a healthy exercise and an envised for interesting various community groups in home-garden joyable pastime. In large cities, where every minute of time and work.

bureau of education of the department of the interior, enlists federal, state, city and local association agencies in the work. The following are actively represented in the movement for school gardens: United States Department of the Interior. bureau of education, through the commissioner and an assistant in home and school gardens; city of Chattanooga, department of education and health, superintendent of schools and garden supervisor; federation of of school improvement leagues, through its president; presidents of district leagues, representing the eleven districts; directors of home gardening; principals, teachers, parents, pupils: the newspaper.

Similar work to that of Chattanooga, though in most cases not so carefully organized, is being done in thirty-two cities this year through a special appropriation by Congress in 1915. In describing the movement for home gardening directed by the school Dr. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education, declares:

"After the school day is finished and during the long vacation period, millions of American children are idle. Without proper occupation, these future citizens of the United States are thrown or their own resources for amusement until school begins again.

'It seems manifestly the duty of the public schools to furnish employment for these millions of idle young people. The schools are established and maintained for the purpose of educating children into manhood and womanhood and for preparing them for citizenship.

"The bureau of education, after much careful thought and research work, has evolved a system of home gardening done under the direction of the schools that seems to offer many opportunities for this sort of instruction and for filling satisfactorily the child's idle hours.

"The bureau of education, after much careful thought and rethroughout the country at least one teacher who knows gardening both scientifically and practically. This teacher should be empleyed twelve months in the year, should teach elementary science in the school during the school hours and should, out of school, direct the home gardening of the children between the ages of 10 and 15 years.

'If possible, the teacher should have the assistance of an expert gardener, so that the work may be done in the most practical and profitable way. The teacher and the gardener should help the children find the plots of ground near their homes best suitable for garden work, aid them by some co-operative method in having the lots properly plowed and prepared for cultivation, help them select seed and show them how to plant, cultivate, and harvest, so as to obtain the best results. The teacher should spend the afterin connection with their present campaign for higher pay. It is noons and Saturdays of winter, spring and fall, when school is in undoubtedly a fact that the trainmen are paid wages so much session, and all of the vacation days of summer, visiting the higher than those of other railway employes, or those of men children in their homes directing their work, and giving to each engaged in other kinds of work, because of the risks attendant child such help as it most needs. Once a week or oftener, during upon their employment. However, now that the wages of train the vacation months, the teacher should assemble the children in employes have been increased nearly forty per cent in ten years, groups for a discussion of their work and of the principles and

"Vegetables, berries, and fruits grown should be used first as food for the children and their families; then the surplus should be marketed to the best advantage. Through the help of the teacher this can be done in a co-operative way. Ten or fifteen cents' worth of vegetables each doy from the gardens of 200 children would amount to \$20 or \$30. In summer and fall, when the surplus is large and cannot be marketed to advantage, the teacher should direct and help the children in canning and preserving for the winter home use or for sale. The canning and tomato clubs have already shown what can be done in this wey.

"it is difficult to estimate all the results of this plan once it is in full operation throughout the country. For the children, it will mean health, strength, joy in work, habits of industry, an understanding of the value of money, as measured in terms of labor, and such knowledge of the phenomena and forces of nature as must be had for an understanding of most of their school lessons.

"This plan in full operation would offer a valuable supplement to the child labor laws. A proper substitute for hurtful child labor is only less desirable than its prohibition. A boy 10 child labor is only less desirable than its prohibition. A boy 10 tleman who discovered that he could or 12 years old, with a small plot of land, working under careful make an automobile run on a secret direction, can produce more for the support of the family than can be purchased with the same boy's wages working in factory,

"Everyone grieves to see children ground in the mills, or sweated in the factories and shops. It is a crime to sap their strength and ruin their health by forcing them to toil in the heat and turmoil of indoor industries. Yet there isn't a doubt in the mind of the serious social and economic worker that all children should learn to work. Work is good for them and they enjoy it. And what work could be more ideal than work in a garden?"

School Gardening in Europe.

THE FOLLOWING is an extract from an article by Johann report that he had seen better heads Hepp in the October (1915) number of Monatshefte fur den naturwissenschaftlichen Unterricht, under the title "School Garsame crop, if the the soil is well aerated by cultivation and the seed dens in Zurich." The original text brings out in a forceful way the value of school gardens and how they have served the people are optimists who believe that eventual text brings out in a forceful way the value of school gardens and how they have served the people are optimists who believe that eventual text brings out in a forceful way the value of school gardens and how they have served the people are optimists who believe that eventual text brings out in a forceful way the value of school gardens and how they have served the people are optimists who believe that eventual text brings out in a forceful way the value of school gardens and how they have served the people are optimists who believe that eventual text brings out in a forceful way the soil is without danger and this will supply the value of school gardens and how they have served the people are optimists who believe that eventual text brings out in a forceful way the value of school gardens and how they have served the people are optimists who believe that eventual text brings out in a forceful way the value of school gardens are optimists who believe that eventual text brings out in a forceful way the value of school gardens are optimists. of Zurich. The people of Europe have long encouraged school tually the problem will be solved but gardening, and throughout Germany and other countries special attention has recently been given to the work. The writer says: cheaper kind of automobiles. New

THIRTY-SIX thousand pounds of cascara bark were cut on the slaw national formation of successful the full swing of work and bustle of the farm life. House and successful the full swing of work and bustle of the farm life. House and opportunities for healthy, useful interesting and diversified occupations in which a child can be employed. Through these occupations the child becomes closely acquainted with nature in all its profuseness of forms and products. He will learn to organize his effects in unison with the powerful throb of the community life. He will acquire the priceless treasure of good habits and moral power and thus, by the simplest and most natural process, will de- had sent three East Side bables to the velop the ability and inclination to work.

'The city child has but fragmentary conceptions of nature's life. The city offers no visual example or stimulation for work, because actual work is done in the interior of shops and business establishments. The family in the city is not a productive community any more; it has been transformed into a consuming unit. ing the tin foil. One young lady made The city children become familiar with ready-made products without realizing by what processes and of what materials they were night and secured three pounds and made. It remains obscure to them how much time and toil it costs to make a thing and how much work is required to produce artiher address and promised to send her address and promised to send her his tin foil for the next year. cles of food and other necessities of life.

In educational circles this deficiency of city conditions in respect to education in work has been recognized long ago. As a remedial measure, manual training 'was introduced into city schools. Through it the children exercise the eye and hand, learn to handle tools and raw materials—all by actual work. But no and finally bite.

There is one idea in it that is to work. Gardening is superior to pasteboard, wood and iron work, conducted within the narrow limitations of school shops, because it is done outdoors, in pure air and sunlight, and brings The announcement reads: the children into contact with nature. In Zurich, there is an association whose exclusive object is to establish and conduct school gardens on city grounds and to develop through this means a healthy, industrious and morally sound race. Every pupil is given a plot of land for whose planting and cultivation he alone themselves?" is re-ponsible. This little garden affords an admirable field of work and experimentation, where the child learns through his own labor and experience his own failures and successes. There e can dig, sow, and plant, cultivate and harvest; there he ob- that were no doubt told in serves how the plants sprout, grow bloom and ripen; how they ranchers have lost much of their interest in bark peeling, and protect themselves from animals and the inclemency of weather, and in what high degree their thriving is dependent upon the inxorable powers of nature, involving at the same time the welfare of the yardener and the farmer, and ultimately, of all mankind.

"The man who can spare a little time after his tiresome professional daily work to attend to his garden and flower beds, is every power of efficiency is utilized for business purposes, the The Chattanooga plan, according to reports received by the necessity of diversion and free occupations becomes imperative, dozen others to pose and not one knew

LITTLE TALKS ON THRIFT

By S. W. STRAUS President American Society for Thrift



most is his freed of om—freedom to shape his own career. Yet it is only by the saving of his time or his money today for the wants of tomorrow that he can be free and independent. Civilization is the result of saving. The primitive man did not save. He lived in caves and ate wild fruits, after a time he learned to cultivate the ground and raise grains and vegetables. Then he saw that it would be well to save seed for the next harvest. Thus it came about that men saved and passed on their accumulations and the results of their savings to the next generation and so man became civilized. That is why it is said that a spendthrift is continually a savage and a generation of spendthrifts would throw society back into barbarism.

We as individuals, and, therefore,

wo as individuals, and, therefore, at the control of the control of the control of the campaign for thrift is now being carried on so vigorously that thrift is in a fair way to become popular.

People are beginning to realize that

The thing if the time should ever come when a n values we could not spend beyond the nenost is his cessities, when we would have to eat most is his cessities, when we would have t freedom and drink less and curtail our ar

arism. matoes, carrots and other garden We as individuals, and, therefore, stuff to bring her \$146.65. Her total

A man who notices things has dis-

covered that there are two theatrical clubs on the same block and only the

movie actor members own automo

WHAT OTHER

EDITORS SAY

How Much Do They Want?

Not a Success in Huntington.

False and Foolish.

(Huntington Advertiser.

ing to have a good time.

WORLDS

LEADING

MEN-EN

WOMEN

The work performed for profit or for living has no attractions. The more monotonous becomes the work of the individual, owing to the increasing division of manufacturing processes into even simpler manipulations the more important and full of meaning will free occupation become. Leisure time should be used with the view of giving the senses and the soul a proper nourishment that will enable the man to recover his inner balance lost during the hours of toil. When this opportunity is shut off, the powers of soul waste away for want of action; the craving for higher things in life disappears,, and in its stead comes bitterness, hatred and jealousy. What matters all the progress in technics and science if it gives a man no happiness? Among the remedies for these evils of our modern industrial life the joys of garden occupations and flower planting are among the most important. The garden city movement should therefore be encouraged. It fills important demands for the protection of people's health, and at the same time promotes the moral hygiene.'

SKETCHES OF LITTLE BY O. O. McINTYRE Telegram Bureau: Reems 121-125 Hetel Majestic, West Seventy-second Street.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The coy gentleman who discovered that he could make an automobile run on a secret preparation that costs one cent a gallon has started a lot of trouble around New York. Several cuckoos have modestly announced that they have solved the excellen problem and one am induce. the gasoline problem and one am-bitious inventor heralds that tiger marrow fat boiled down is much bet-

ter than gasoline. He doesn't explain where one may go to pluck a tiger off its nest and boil biles. him down for the fliveer pep. In the meantime the price of gasoline is try-ing to split honors with the price of radium. One reporter went out to interview a man who had a hidden formula that excelled gasoline and came back to his city editor with the

on tacks. However, there are many chemist getting a substitute for gasoline. There are optimists who believe that eventually the problem will be solved but in the meantime the soaring price of the gas is hurting the sale of the cheaper kind of automobiles. New in Europe.

Sometimes it seems as if human beings went by instinct just like the fowls of the air, learing nothing by experience, and year after year they attend lawn fetes, apparently expectamong society buds. The price of tin foil is around forty cents a pound and one young lady secured a lot of pul licity last summer by announcing she country for the summer on the pro-ceeds of the sale she made of her tin foil collection.

Every box of cigarets is closely watched when opened on the streets and in hotels by girls who are collecta collection in the grill of the Hotel Majestic after the theater the other

There is a flutter on the White Way over a new publication just out. It is called "Nibbles"—whatever that may mean. Possibly it is trying to

say the least original and that is that any vaudeville performer who is a any vaudeville performer who is a subscriber may review his or her act.

"Paid critics (?) will not review bills or acts; instead we encourage artists who are subscribers to review their own facts, for who more about their own acts than they

On another page a doctor advertise the names of the patients he has treat-ed and the illness for which he administered. And he mentions some things and are calculated to raise a lot of

Caruso refused several offers to do pictures and one was as high as \$40,000. Then along came some who asked him as a matter of friend-ship to pose. He was asked to pose in Central Park but at the last minute consented only to pose in private.

After he did it he found out he was

fust being stung by a wise produces who through "friendship" go

"Would you marry a spendthrift?"
"I might if he were just starting
on his career,"—London Advetiser. "Busy now, Jones?"
"Never busier in my life!"
"Lucky man! You never had the hives!"—Browning's Magazine. Rose-May is taking painting les-

> Marie-At a studio? Rose-No; at a beauty shop.

The Lady—Didn't I hear you quote Omar Khayyam-just now? The Broker—I think not. In fact, I don't think I ever heard of the stock .- Boston Transcript.

"Here's hard luck."

"What's that?"
"Flubdub's wife wants him to pay the income tax on the alimony he ives her."—Detroit Free Press.

"Is he a typical American?"

"Yes; he likes baseball, has a mo-tor-car, owes a mortgage, pays all-mony and thinks the moving pictures have grand opera beaten a mile."-Kansas City Journal. "There's always room at the top"

said the man who speaks sagaciously. "Yes," replied Broncho Bob; "but the trouble is that in a lot o' games the best cards is at the bottom of the pack."—Washington Star. "Why don't you move into more

comfortable quarters, old man?"
"I can't even pay the rent of this miserable hole."

Well, since you don't pay rent, why not get something better?"-

"Who rang the doorbell just now, Katle?'

(Parkersburg Sentinel.)
The state audit of the accounts of fficials and former officials of Logan "A woman who found you out, ma'am."

"But I'm not out, Katie." "I know, ma'am, but the woman looked as if that was what she want-

ed to know."-Yonkers Statesman.

COPENHAGEN. May 6 .- An employment bureau has been established here for twenty catanished here for twenty large factories in Germany. Contracts are made for two months with traveling and passport expenses. Wages are about thirty-five cents an hour, the working day usually constitution from the traveler. (Wheeling News.)
A great many of the enemies of preparedness seem to proceed on the assumption that as soon as the European war is over all necessity for preparedness will have disappeared. It is not necessary to tell any intelligent man that this is not true. Our

THERE'S A LESSON

to be found in the lives of those who reached the top. It wasn't "LUCK"! They worked and saved to be ready for

every advance in their career. No one knows what to-morrow may

bring. The trouble is that

many never think of to-morrow-live only for to-day. They fail to under-

stand the value of small economies.

If a start would only be made by laying aside a small part of the income, the lesson of economy would soon be learned.

By opening an account with us, you'll add a system to your foresight that will benefit you, now and later.

THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK TRUST COMPANY Resources over \$1,000,000 CLARKSBURG, W.VA.